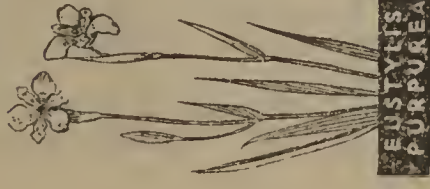


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1938 N

HORIZON RARITIES



EUSTYLIS
PURPUREA



CUPHEA
HYBRIDS



ALLIUM
OREOPHYTUM



CAMPANULA PUNCTATA



SHELburne LILY



CALLIRHOE
PAPAVER

REX. D. PEARCE:

MERCHANTVILLE
NEW JERSEY

PLANT EXPLORATION
AND INTRODUCTION
APR 6 - 1938

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Mr. B. Y. Morrison
Chestnut St. Park
Takoma
Maryland.



PLEASE READ BEFORE ORDERING

Seeds and bulbs are forwarded as ready. All seeds, but not actual bulbs or live plants, are postpaid. Safe arrival is guaranteed. Goods are offered subject to arrival or harvest. All previous prices are withdrawn.

I try to send out only good seeds, but I cannot control the conditions under which they are planted. I give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants I sell, and I will not be responsible for the crop.

Please remit in full with your order, by postal or express money order, if possible. Personal checks will be accepted, however, should it not be convenient to get a money order, but if remittance is made by check, be sure to add five cents, (*not 5%*) to the total sum, this being about our average cost per check, (*not per dollar*), for handling, bank collection charges, etc.

REX. D. PEARCE

Merchantville

New Jersey

At our Old Orchard Seed Gardens, near Moorestown, N. J., we have several acres of interesting hardy flowers, in all more than 3000 kinds, each one plainly labeled. They are there to produce the seeds that we sell, or of as many of them as may be produced under our growing conditions. We are not florists, and do not sell cut blooms. To an incidental degree we are nurserymen, since we occasionally offer plant surpluses for sale; but chiefly, and first of all, we are plant-breeders and seed-growers. That is the prime purpose of all our operations. We now save, from carefully selected plants, an actual majority of the seeds that we sell. While our Old Orchard Gardens are not arranged as a show place, yet visitors who want to see the flowers as they grow, are welcome there. To reach the Gardens, go out Chester Ave. from Moorestown. At flicker light, turn right on Bridgeboro Road. The Gardens are about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles farther along, left side. Not open Sundays. It should be noted that the Seed-house and offices are in Merchantville, corner Centre St. and Irving Ave., nearly eight miles from the Gardens. Visitors, however, may go direct to the Gardens. Save on Sundays and holidays, there are always persons on duty there. Don't expect green-houses, though, or display plantings. You will find simply row on row of unusual perennials, for hardy border or rock garden use, with special beds of certain still rarer plant materials.

KEY TO LETTERS USED IN DESCRIPTIONS

a, prefers acid soil; at, tolerant of acidity; b, suitable for the hardy border; bt, for backgrounds or screen plantings; c, good cut flower; d, tolerates dry places; e, of easy culture for the beginner; f, in north, protect with winter mulching; ft, lift in autumn, and store in frostproof place through winter; g, ground cover or carpeting plant; h, sow in early spring or late autumn by preference (if sown in summer, shade the seed-bed and have patience); ht, makes a good pot or house plant; j, tree; k, sow in early spring; l, needs lime; lt, tolerant of, or slightly prefers, lime; m, likes moist soil, keep watered; n, effective for wild naturalizing; o, an annual; ot, biennial; p, for pavements, step crevices or walls; q, a shrub; r, of value in rock garden; s, prefers shade; st, tolerant of light shade, but will grow in sun; t, has meaning only when combined with letter before it; u, bulb, tuber, or bulb-like habits; ut, bulb for forcing, or pot culture; v, vine; w, sow in heat in sunny window, frame or conservatory; x, sow in spring or summer; y, sow in late autumn (November through February), in open ground or in frame, for spring germination, or give refrigerator treatment as described in cultural leaflet sent with seeds.

Numerals in parenthesis indicate season and duration of bloom: (1) early spring, (2) late spring and early summer, (3) summer, (4) late summer and early autumn, (5) all autumn, (6) late autumn, (7) winter, (8) tends to be ever-blooming, (9) valued for other qualities more than for its flowers. The numerals following parenthesis indicate normal mature height in inches under good culture. Height of trees, and of some shrubs, is given in feet.

A star (*) before a variety name indicates an annual. A star following the name indicates a hardy perennial that will bloom first season if sown early.

THE KURDISTAN FOXGLOVE

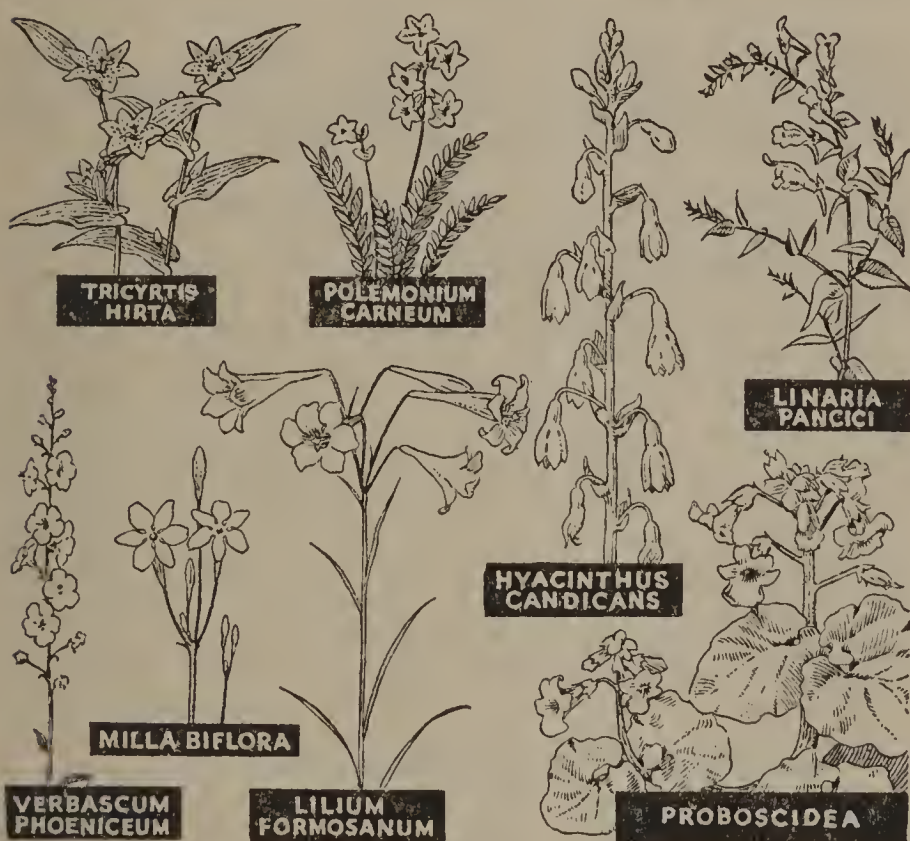
In *Digitalis orientalis* we have a highly attractive, and very different Foxglove. Loosely branching racemes of flowers, the individual blossoms oddly unsymmetrical, and carried horizontally. The ground color is white, but laid over this is a lace-penciled reticulation of golden chestnut, then all dusted with soft downiness. Long in bloom. ecrx(3)18. Pkt. 20c.

HESPERIS STEVEVIANA

Crimea of the Black Sea has given us this new Sweet Rocket, remarkable for speed and ease, as well as for beauty. First season there are decorative rosette-mounds of foliage. Early next spring stems rise in tangled bush form, each ending in an enormous panicle of glowing violet bloom, a pure shade, rich and deep. Effectively attractive for many weeks. eotbx(2)45. Pkt. 15c.

THE GOLDEN CLEOME

This can be spectacular. Cleome plants of giant size, loaded with extending racemes of crowded gold-yellow blossoms, a golden shade so deep, indeed, that it approaches orange. It grows in robust tree-form, blooming prodigally for many months. Given space and richness, the great branching plants will tower above eight feet, though about half this height may be more likely under usual garden conditions. Botanically it is *Cleome lutea*, an annual of easy handling, germinating quickly if sown while soil is cool. Pkt. 20c.



ARISTEA OR BLUE-BRILLIANT

Even in the north we may enjoy the vivid coerulean intensities of this rather easy South African flower. Unlike its cousins, *Gladiolus* and *Watsonia*, *Aristea* is not a bulb, and so, to eliminate storage difficulties, it is perhaps best grown in pots. It may be given year-around window culture, or it may be plunged in the garden for summer flowering, the pots being carried to a light cellar in late autumn, and the plants held over winter there, with just an occasional scant watering. We offer here *Aristea capitata*, ebfk(htw)(3)50, a sturdy species with big flowers that vary from wedgewood blue to deepest indigo. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS STANS

A pleasant herbaceous perennial for the hardy border, a foundation planting, or to veil a fence in beauty. Decorative foliage masses,—then in autumn great loose panicles of bloom, two or three feet long, each filled with hundreds of little pinch-waisted "Hyacinth blossoms," soft sky blue, or sometimes of snowy whiteness. It is long-handsome, too, when loaded with its fluffy seed-plumes. Will sometimes bloom first year;—that is from very early sowings. erbh(5)50. Pkt. 15c; 1½ oz. 25c.

IRIS DICHOTOMA

Very different from other Irises, with blossoms of exquisite daintiness, cool translucent lavender, with rich brown markings. The flowers are carried in tall sprays, to four feet, slenderly branching, and come in late July and August, after other Irises are done. Fragrant. Likes full sun. Seed germinates quickly and strongly, without special care. It is the one Iris that often blooms the first year from seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.50.

*ANODA, the OPALCUP

Anoda lavateroides, the Opalcup, is an annual of easiest culture, likely to show blossom the first week in June from April sowings. Then there will be continuous flowering until hard late freezes in autumn. Here I have counted as late as November 15th, fifty perfect blossoms open at once on a single plant. The flowers are shallow chalices, to three inches across, built of crinkly, lustrous petalage of just that delightful opaline coloring that lies between blue and pink; in sun, called pink; in shadow, blue. Big, bushy plants. Sow any time from April to August. Will cut. *Illustration opposite.* Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

*RAPID CELANDINE

Among the treasures of the Celandine Poppy group, this, the Rapid Celandine, (*Dicranostigma Franchetianum*), is, I think, the most precious. Quite surely none of them is easier, none more beautiful or larger flowered, and none can come into bloom quite as quickly from spring-sown seed. It is truly the "Rapid" Celandine. Above jagged pinnate leaves, white marbled on pale green, come slender branching stems that bear repeated showers of four-petaled blossoms, crinkled and silken. Week after week the flowers appear, large indeed for a Celandine Poppy, an inch and a half, and more, across. Easiest culture, full sun or light shade. 24 inches. Mildly perennial, but best handled as annual. Sow seeds where plants will stand. *Illustration opposite.* Pkt. 20c.

JAPANESE SILVER VIOLET

A dainty exquisite from mountains of Japan. Blossoms are pink in effect, but actually it is a netting of rose over cream. Foliage densities, cleft and re-cleft, gleam as though over-laid with thin silver-plating. Blooms freely in spring, and again in late autumn. Of fullest hardiness. "h" culture. The Silver Violet is *Viola Sieboldiana*. Pkt. 20c.

THE ORIENTAL LARKSPUR

A rare and highly distinct annual species from Kurdistan, botanically *Delphinium orientalis*. It makes broad bushes of plants, to a height of 28 inches, long loaded with bloom. The blossom color is a strikingly rich and unusual shade of true Tyrian purple, deep and velvety. It is hard to describe the precise effect of the plant, but it attracts a vast deal of attention from trial ground visitors when it is in flower. Few connect it with the usual annual Larkspur, to which, indeed, it is not very closely allied. As with all Larkspurs, seed germinates best if sown while soil is cool. Pkt. 20c.

THE WHITE LIATRIS

Loose multi-flowered spikes, filled with great lace-fringed blossom tassels of swansdown whiteness. Well grown plants are towers of bloom, varying branch heights giving the modern step-back effect to the architecture. A particularly satisfactory perennial for late summer effects, and it cuts splendidly. Seed saved only from plants with white flowers. There are always a few purples, though. Pkt. 25c.

*CORAL FLOWER

A new annual flower of exquisite, jewel-like daintiness and vivid colorings. Even the foliage is decorative; spoon-shaped leaves of thick, rich succulence. There are many stems, growing to some thirty inches, and bearing in loose alternate clusters, little five-pointed blossom stars of luminous pink rosiness. Then come airy, long-hanging capsules, each like a bead of coral, polished to brilliancy, hundreds of them on each spire-like stem. The plant is of easiest culture in full sun. Good for cutting, giving unique decorative effects. *Illustration above.* Pkt. 20c.

HOUSE PLANT SURPRISE

Here you are due for delightful amazement. Seeds of very many different house plants in one great mixture, some of them decidedly unique. Better separate the fine seeds from the coarse, since the latter will need deeper covering. Give them all a fair chance and ample time. Sold only in extra-size packets at 25c each.



OFFER 1B7—One pkt. each of seven annuals illustrated above, for **ONE DOLLAR**.

* **TAHOKA DAISY**

Big, splendid daisies of pure blue-lavender, fading to rose, with golden yellow centers that stay yellow. The foliage is shredded and fern-like, the flower stems of good length, and the blossoms carried continuously from mid-June until late autumn. Wonderful for cutting, or in the border. Summer heat does not stop its blooming. A winter annual, and seeds sown in late autumn in open ground, usually germinate strongly following spring. Seeds sown in spring will also give a fair stand, unless soil temperatures happen to be unusually high after sowing, in which case they may hang fire a bit, coming rather unevenly, but quite surely in the end. This is the most satisfactory summer cutting annual introduced in years. Height, 20 inches. Botanically it is *Machaeranthera tanacetifolia*. See illustration above. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

WILD FLOWER BLENDS

Wild Flowers, with a few exceptions, may be grown rather readily from seed, and this is the most practicable way of rapidly increasing them. The folder of cultural instructions sent out with all seed shipments, contains special notes on the handling of Wild Flower seeds, in order to insure maximum results from them.

The annuals in the blends will make a good showing the first season, the perennial kinds in after years.

WILD FLOWERS FOR SUN—At least one hundred different and delightful Wild Flowers are in the blend. Among them are Wind-flowers, Shootingstar, certain Gentians, Lychnis, Golden and Purple Asters, Monarda, Solidago, Gay Feather, Datura, Starry Campion, Petalostemon, Buttercup, Cassia, Columbine, Lepachys, True Black-eyed Susan, Camassia, Lilies, Sundrop, Flowering Cactus, Bellflowers, Saponaria, Pentstemon hirsutus, Yucca, Pardonthus, Wild Rose, Dove Mullein, Tradescantia and many Violets. It will make a glorious showing from early until late. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.75; 1 lb. \$14.00.

WILD FLOWERS FOR SHADE—Woodland Wild Flowers bloom mostly in early to late spring, a few kinds though come later. Here we have such dainty beauties as Trillium, Fairy Bells, Anemone, Anemonella, Violets again, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Wild Geranium, Claytonia, Hepatica, Erythronium, Mitchella, Winter-green, Trailing Arbutus, Bearberry, Smilacina, Ground Gold, Asarum, Mist Flower, Dasy-stoma, Mertensia, Wild Sweet William and Polemonium, with Celandine, Pentstemon, Bloodroot and Wild Bergamot. Others, many of them, of course. These seed more shyly. Special large pkg. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; 1 oz. \$2.00.

WILD FLOWERS FOR MEADOWS—This is made up for moist meadows, streamsides, marsh borders and other damp but fairly open places. In it are several Gentians, many Orchids, Meadow Beauty, Polygala, Sabbatia, Xerophyllum, Lythrum, Giant Wool Grass, Lance Leaf Violet, Purple Gerardia, Xyris, Eupatorium, Sagittaria, Helonias, Iris, Meadow Sweet, Pitcher Plant, Sundew, and the like. Special large pkg. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.75.

ORNAMENTAL BANANA

Highly decorative plants for lawn specimens, or in the large conservatory, giving exotic effects that can be obtained in no other way. Leaves of great size. Sow seeds in manner directed for *Strelizia*, which see. When used in out-door plantings, the thick bulb-like roots may be dug in autumn, and stored in a cool cellar. Handled thus, may be grown anywhere in the country. Species offered is *Musa superba*, more compact than *Musa ensete*, less liable to storm damage, and fully as ornamental. 6 seeds for 25c.

SUCCULENTS HARDY ORNAMENTAL

Seeds of reasonably or fully hardy succulents and semi-succulents. Includes *Lewisia*, *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, certain *Saxifragas*, *Gormania*, *Yucca*, *Hesperoyucca*, *Agave Parryi*, Hard *Euphorbias*, *Manfreda*, *Talinum*, etc. Please note that some of these germinate quickly. Others are slow. Lift young seedlings carefully as soon as large enough, leaving balance of seed-bed undisturbed until one winter season has passed, since such seeds as those of *Lewisia* need cold to start them. Seeds of Cacti are not included in either mixture of succulents, being offered separately under Cactus in general list. Pkt. 15c.



STAPELIA BLEND — htw(7-1)10. For an easy, but bizarre, house plant, try *Stapelia*. Thick, leafless stems, green or purple shaded, with flanged and jagged corners. Gigantic thick-petalled flowers in starfish form, cream or ochre, with weird bandings and embossings of brown or violet. Recommended. *Illustrated above*. Pkt. 20c.

ANIGOZANTHOS MANGLESII—htw(7)24. The Kangaroo-paw of West Australia. A curiously beautiful house plant. Iris leaves, then stems covered with red wool to the weird flower clusters. These are tubes, red below, then green, and expanding finally into stars. Pkt. 15c.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA—utw. The sweetly fragrant flowers are trumpets of purest pink, or deep, rich rose, carried in great clusters. It makes a delightful pot plant, blooming year after year. Large bulb-like seeds, almost sure to grow if planted promptly upon receipt, in some heat. 10 seeds for 25c; 25 for 50c; 100 for \$1.50.

STREPTOCARPUS HYBRIDS — htw(8)12. The Cape Primrose makes a charming pot plant, as nearly ever-blooming as anything may well be. Colors run from lilac pink, through lavender and purple, to royal crimson. Sometimes there may be white or rose. Flowers will be starry, tubular or *Gloxinia*-like. *Illustrated, page 12*. Pkt. 25c.

STRELITZIA or BIRD OF PARADISE

STRELITZIA REGINAE—htw. Bird of Paradise Flower. Great blue and gold flowers, oddly poised as if for a moment's hesitant rest; a brilliant Jungle Bird above the broad banana foliage. Not hard to grow from seed, if one will have a bit of patience. The seeds need some extra heat to start them, preferably from below. This may be given by putting over, but not in contact with, a radiator; or a lighted electric bulb may be covered by an inverted pan, and the pot in which seed is sown, placed above. Watch soil moisture; neither powdery dryness nor sogginess. After they once get a start, the plants are of easy culture, tolerant even of neglect. *Illustrated above*. Large seeds, 15c each; 3 for 40c; 8 for \$1.00; 25 for \$3.00.

LILIES FROM SEED

Nothing very difficult about growing Lilies from seed, providing the directions on cultural leaflet sent out with each lot of seeds, are followed. Of course, it must be realized that seeds of some Lilies sprout quickly, while others need much more time to germinate, but patience costs little, and will be rewarded. Those inexperienced had best start with the kinds marked "e."

LILIUM CATESBAEI—bstaty(3)24. Brilliant scarlet, yellow at base. A rarity. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LILIUM CENTIFOLIUM—by(3)84. A magnificent species. 7 seeds for 25c; 35 seeds for \$1.00.

LILIUM CERNUUM—ecrh(2)24. Nodding, reflexed blossoms of most dainty alluring lilac pink. No other Lily has just this coloring; and there is a sweet fragrance. Pkt. 15c;

LILIUM CONCOLOR—erh(2)20. Red Star Lily. Up-facing, star-pointed flowers of vivid vermilion. Easy and quick, as well as very beautiful. This, and *L. cernuum*, are particularly good for the rock garden. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.85.

LILIUM, THE CROW HYBRIDS—ecbh(2-3)60. For many years the late Prof. J. W. Crow, of Ontario, worked with hybrids of *Liliums* *Sargentiae*, *sulphureum* and *regale*, crossing and recrossing until the characteristics of all three species were intermingled and blended in new and delightful combinations. Seedlings of this strain vary wonderfully in height, season, color and habit. White, cream, pale yellow, brown and rose appear in happy tintings and shadings. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM FORMOSANUM ROSE-TINTED—*ecbh(htw)50. Formerly listed as *L. philippinense formosanum*. With me, seed sown in open ground seed beds in March usually produces a few bulbs that will give flowers by late September or October, and almost without exception all seedling bulbs will flower freely the next summer. If grown in pots, will often bloom (from new off-sets) two or three times a year. In open ground, survives Maine winters. Flowers are long trumpets of snowy whiteness, but with delightful rose suffusions on reverse. *Illustrated, page 3.* Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

LILIUM HYB. GOLDEN GLEAM—ecrbh(2)36. A most beautiful and unusual hybrid of *tenuifolium* and *martagon album*. Richest honey-orange, with waxen sheen. Quick and easy from seed. Long in bloom. Pkt. 20c.

LILIUM HENRYI—ecbh(3-4)50. A graceful Lily of late summer, the willowy arching stems loaded with recurved brittle blossoms of deepest golden amber. A dependable and long-lived species, thriving in sun or shade. Excellent in hardy border. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.25.

LILIUM KAMTSCHATKENSE—ry(2)15. The Black Lily. Whorls of velvety black bells, with purple reflections. Likes stony soil. Sometimes classed as a Fritillary. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

LILIUM MAXWILL—ecbh(3)65. A splendid hybrid Lily, *Maximowiczii* x *Wilmottiae*. Tall stems, bearing a long pyramidal inflorescence of thirty or more "Wilmottiae" blossoms. Practically it might be considered a *Wilmottiae* with the robust garden vigor of *Maximowiczii*. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM RUBESCENS—csty(2-3)60. The Redwood Lily. Rosy trumpets, the color deepening to pansy-violet. Intensely fragrant. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.

LILIUM THE SHELBURNE HYBRID—ecbh(3)50. *Regale* crossed on *Sargentiae* gave us this splendid Lily, larger and easier than *Sargentiae*, later blooming than *regale*, and as fragrant and beautiful as either. Seedlings vary, but always good. *Illustrated, front page.* Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

LILIUM TENUIFOLIUM—ecrh(2)36. Called Coral Lily, but the blossoms have more the red intensity, and gloss of finish, of old Chinese lacquer. It is an easy and quick Lily, blooming early in the year following the seed sowing. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.50.

OFFER 1N8—One pkt. each of above for \$2.10.

LILIES IN MIXTURE

EASY LILY BLEND—A mixture of seeds of the kinds that germinate quickest, and grow easiest. Includes the fifteen above, and others. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.25.

PEERLESS LILY BLEND—Seeds of not less than fifty true hardy Lilies in mixture. Early and late, quick and slow, easy and hard, here they all are. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.75.



TALINUM or SUNBRIGHT

The Sunbrights are dainty succulents of unusual attractiveness and easiest culture. Sown early, they will flower first year. Fully winter-hardy at New York, but should they be frozen out in exposed positions further north, this matters little, for there are always self-sown seedlings coming on, to keep up the succession of bloom each season. They are truly Sunbright, for they need the sun to open their brilliant blossoms. *Illustrated above.*

TALINUM CALYCINUM — *eurdh(3-4)12. Cherry Sunbright. Brittle pencils of leaves, silver-powdered green, in erratic tangle. The blossoms, of luminous cherry rose, are carried in airy sprays, on stems so slender as to be near-invisible, giving the effect of flowers floating in air. Highly recommended. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA PUNCTATA

A noble bellflower from mountain meadows of the Orient. Rugged campaniles rise unevenly from rambling foliage mats, each spire hung with big, pendant "Foxglove" bells, waxen without, downy and red-punctate within. Colorings range from translucent pink creaminess, through lilac, to vinous purple. An enduring and distinctive perennial. *Illustrated, outside page.* ecbx(3)28. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM OREOPHILUM

The Caucasian Alps of Daghestan have given us the Mountain-lover, an easy, sure, and most charming species that will thrive in any sunny place. Long stems above green foliage fountains, carry airy dome-clusters of opalescent lilac to shimmering purple. Full winter hardiness. ecrbh(3)16. *Illustrated, outside page.* Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LILIUM WARDI

Rare species of exquisite loveliness, native to borderlands of Thibet. Blossoms of softly shaded pink, waxy recurved petals in "Martagon" fashion. Not an easy Lily, but where it is happy under garden conditions, specimens have been known to reach five feet, a single stem with 37 flowers. Grows naturally on somewhat moist slopes, amid scattering pine-scrub. In garden should have loose soil with perfect drainage, a proportion of peat moss having been worked in at root depth. No lime. Light shade is suggested. rcby(3)50. Pkt. 20c.

*TITHONIA EARLIEST

This vividly hued Tithonia is usually in bloom at Old Orchard by the middle of July, from seeds sown directly where the plants stand. The flowers are very nearly as large as those of *Tithonia speciosa*, and better for cutting, lasting longer in water. Color ranges from orange-topaz, through tangerine, to those with burnished oversheen of scarlet. Surprisingly free in blooming, and still full of flowers when hard freezes of late autumn end the season. Botanically it is the distinct species, *Tithonia tagetiflora*. Pkt. 15c.



TALLER BORDER PERENNIALS

Here is a group of splendid perennial flowers, all winter-hardy here. For many others, see our General Catalog, No. 29, sent gladly on request.

GOLDEN ASPHODEL—eby(k) (3) 60. Asphodeline luteum is a fully hardy tuberous-rooted perennial of quite spectacular effect during the long season that it displays its towering spires of golden stars. Sometimes it is called "King's Spear," but it was the Golden Asphodel of the ancient Greeks. It would be worth growing just for its decorative, silver-dusted foliage rosettes. *Illustrated above.* Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

ALLIUM AZUREUM—erbch(2) 25. True, clear, azure blue; no lavender or purple about this. It is pure and unmatched among the blues of the garden. The starry flower clusters remain open and lovely for many weeks. *Illustration above.* Pkt. 25c.

AQUILEGIA LONGISSIMA—ecbh(3) 36. Blossoms of soft canary, with spurs extended to greater length than with any other species. Silky, glaucous foliage. Airiest of Columbines. Rare. *Illustrated above.* Pkt. 25c.

VERBASCUM PHOENICEUM HYBRIDS—erbcdstx(8) 25. Hyacinth Mullein. Blossoms of daintiest charm in tall, slender "hyacinth" spikes. There will be cream, apple-blossom pink, rose, lavender, violet and purple of Tyre, above ground-hugging leaf-rosettes like pebbled morocco. Blooms long in spring, and again in autumn. *See illustration, page 3, but usually spikes are fuller.* Pkt. 10c.

PENTSTEMON SPECIOSUS—ecbh(2-3) 35. The Showy Pentstemon. Magnificent cut-flower, or highly decorative in the border. Great one-sided, long-lasting spikes of bloom above crispy foliage. Charmingly varied, from delicate flesh tints, through rich pink and rose, to lilac, lavender and violet. Has been described as of "breath-taking loveliness." Of fullest winter hardiness. *Illustrated, page 12.* Pkt. 15c.

HELIANTHUS ORGYALIS—*echltx(5) 90. Column Sun-flower. First half of the season the plants are grouped foot-wide pillars of rippling, undulating greenery. Then quickly they double in height, each stem topped with a branching four-foot panicle of pretty little yellow blossoms. A most desirable plant for the hardy border, strikingly decorative. *Illustrated above.* Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

LINARIA PANCICI—*ecb(2-3) 36. Oddly formed blossoms of golden yellow with bright orange lip, are carried in profusion over a long season. Blue-gray foliage. Grows to 18 inches first year, blossoming as quickly as any annual; but it is safely perennial, and the second season will reach three feet. *Illustrated, page 3.* Pkt. 10c.

ELSHOLTZIA FARQUHARI—*ecbh(5) 36. Mint-shrub. Splendid late-blooming border plants, each with a vast population of long and fluffy bloom-spikes of soft lilac, carried candelabra fashion on many branching stems. Seems fully root-hardy. Will be a low shrub south, an herbaceous perennial north. An excellent cut-flower. Sweetly aromatic foliage. Rather easy. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 2N8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.10.

CODONOPSIS CLEMATIDEA

Charming white bells, veined with peacock blue, are carried on spreading, half-decumbent stems. Within, the bells are zoned with violet, above a basal blotch of orange and black. A pretty, and most interesting, tuberous-rooted species, hardy in the rock garden if given a winter mulch of straw or litter. Sometimes it is grown as a pot plant; or again used in hanging baskets or window boxes. Blooms first year from seed, sown early. Flowers almost continuously. Pkt. 15c.

MECONOPSIS VIOLACEA

The Great Violet Poppy of the Himalayas. From spreading decorative rosettes of feathery sea-green leaves, mantled in down of yellow silk, rise stems that will reach six feet where growing conditions are right. The stems, set in alternate ladder fashion with long leaf-plumes, break above into loose showers of splendid orange-anthered violet blossoms. Often thirty to forty of them open on a single plant. A noble species, discovered but a few years back, growing in thin woodlands ten thousand feet up, on the mountains that divide Burma from Thibet. It should be noted that seed is slow in germinating, also the young seedlings are susceptible to attacks of the "damping-off" fungus. The reward, though, will be worth any expenditure of care and patience. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. 75c.



DODECATHEON or SHOOTING STAR

If, as the name implies, this flower was fashioned by the Twelve Gods of Greece, then their workmanship was of an exquisite perfection. One wonders, though, what Olympian escapade may have brought Grecian Gods to even short exile in our hemisphere, since Dodecatheons are altogether American. Sweetly perfumed flowers with reflexed petals, pink, mauve, rose or crimson, often with yellow eye. (2)16. *Illustrated above.* Splendid mixture. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA WEBBIANA

A desirable and enduring perennial for either rock garden or hardy border. Large fluffy flowers of pure, true cream, neither white nor yellow, but a really rich and attractive shade between. This is our favorite of hardy Scabiosas, always in bloom, always good. Cuts well. Silvery pinnate foliage. ecrbx(8)20. Pkt. 15c.

EREMURUS OR FOXTAIL LILY

This majestic Desert Lily, with magnificent flower spikes that bear hundreds of bright star-shaped blossoms, pink rose, primrose, orange, yellow or copper. Grows eventually four to eight feet tall. Fully hardy, but mulch a bit to prevent too early growth in the spring. Spectacular in the border. Fine mixture in full color range. Give "y" culture, (see page 2). Mulch in late autumn with loose litter, to prevent winter frost-heaving, and too early starting in spring. *Illustrated above.* 25 seeds for 20c; 100 seeds for 65c; 500 seeds for \$2.50.



DIANTHUS KNAPPY



DIANTHUS ARENARIUS



STREPTOCARPUS



PENSTEMON SPECIOSUS



NUTTALLIA DECAPETALA



PRIMULA ROSEA

DIANTHUS ARENARIUS — erdx(2)6. Wide-spreading, silvery-green, mossy foliage mats, always delightful. Fringy, fragrant, creamy blossoms. Established plants assume picturesquely irregular forms. Charming in the rock garden. *Illustrated above.* Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA ROSEA—rmsth(2)9. Big clusters of sparkling carmine bloom. *Illustrated above.* A splendid species. Likes cool soil, and will not survive drought. Slow germinating. Pkt. 15c.

ASTILBE KOREANA—erbh(3)18. A delightful species, with flower-plumes of remarkable size and weight, yet feathery-airy in effect. The bloom opens pearl white, with delicate opal-lavender suffusions, the whole aging to cream. Unusually adaptable, thriving anywhere, from dry, high banks, to the mud of the bog garden. Pkt. 20c.

AQUILEGIA JONESI

Dwarfest of the Columbines; a rare gem. Close-clustered lacy, silvery leaves, with one great spurless flower of radiant blue above. Altogether it may not be over two inches high; it is rarely over six. A scarce species of lonely mountain peaks. 4 seeds for 15c; 7 seeds for 25c.

THE POPPY MALLOW

It is Callirhoe papaver, with blossoms that are great gorgeous cups of crimson claret, built of torn-edged petals. For many months it will make a brilliant showing in full sun; wide-spreading, more flower than foliage. Lasts well when cut. Winter-hardy. rcy(k)(8)12. *Illustrated, outside page.* Pkt. 15c.

HYPERICUM HOOKERIANUM

A splendid St. John's-Wort for the perennial border, hardy in Vermont. The plants are compact globes, excellently foliaged, and set with an immense number of big bright yellow blossoms, tassel-stamened. We like this species for its long spread of lively golden bloom in late summer and early autumn. Pkt. 15c.

BLUE TIGRIDIA OR PINE LILY

Though Eustylis purpurea is not truly a Tigridia, it is a close relative, and often so-called. The blossoms are formed in shell-like Tigridia fashion, but a bit smaller, and more gracefully spreading. The petal-coloring is a rich blue-violet, marked with mahogany and patched with gold. Sown in late autumn or very early spring, (while soil is cool), it will flower nicely first year. The bulbs should be dug in October and stored in sand over winter, just as one would care for Tigridias. Blooming season covers several months. *euf(y or k)(8)20. *Illustrated, outside page.* Pkt. 25c.

PAPAVER FLORIBUNDUM

Noble pyramids of bloom in excellent deep orange, a rich shade. Immensely floriferous, more so than any other Hardy Poppy. Long in bloom. Particularly good, and highly distinct. Sometimes monocarpic. Pkt. 15c.

SARRACENIA or PITCHER PLANT

The leaves are hollow water-filled pitchers, strangely marked, while above them on sturdy stems are bowing flowers of decidedly a decorativeness, but so oddly made that one can see almost anything in their form. They have been compared to watches, side-saddles, and other objects as diverse. One might call them a cross of a Chinese Pagoda and an umbrella, and not be beyond the limit of their own bizarreness. The leaf-pitchers at the base are not merely fantastic; they are cunningly made insect traps; for this plant is as carnivorous as we who look upon it. All the Sarracenias make excellent house plants, thriving in a sunny window. The pots in which they are planted should be filled with sandy muck, and set in a saucer of water. Not particularly difficult from seed if kept always on the moist side. They may be grown outside, too, in bog garden, wet meadow, or by a pool. Of the four listed Sarracenias, *S. purpurea* is winter-hardy outside anywhere from Labrador to Florida, being most adaptable. *S. flava* is of reasonable hardiness north, if in a not too exposed position, but *S. rubra* and *S. minor* should be tried outside only from Virginia south. Sow seed any time of year inside, or *S. purpurea* outside in spring.

SARRACENIA FLAVA—Long trumpets, to two feet, buff, veined with red. Flowers five inches across, of clear lemon yellow. Pkt. 20c.

SARRACENIA MINOR—Flaring green trumpets, white spotted and red streaked. Flowers of rich ivory to pale yellow. Just a nice size for pots. Pkt. 20c.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA—Oddly keeled green pitchers, vividly veined with red. The flower is madder purple, or sometimes maroon. This and *S. flava* will tolerate some dryness, and may be grown in ordinary garden by planting them in a scraped depression an inch or two below the general level, just enough to catch more than its share of rain; or failing this, to absorb a good hose-soaking now and then. Pkt. 20c.

SARRACENIA RUBRA—Slender winged pitchers to 18 inches, pale green, netted with deepest purple. The flower is crimson, on the rich tyrian order. Most graceful of Pitcher Plants. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 112B7—One pkt. each of the above for 70c.

CACTUS

The Cacti are easily raised from seed, and fit well into the window garden, requiring less care, and attracting more attention than other house plants. Everywhere, north or south, Cacti may be used with striking effect for summer bedding, in the rock garden, or on a dry sunny bank. When hard freezes come, the plants may be potted up and carried over winter in the house. Even a sunny cellar window will suffice. It should be noted that several of the offered species are winter-hardy north, the relative degree of hardiness being indicated in the description.

CACTUS HARDY BLEND — rbh. Many Cacti are thoroughly winter-hardy, even into Canada, and they are most beautiful in flower and fruit, as well as interesting for 75c; 1000 for \$6.00.

CACTUS ORNAMENTAL BLEND—htw. For pot culture. Weird and curious stem formations, with richly hued and varied feathery flowers, followed by "jewel" fruits. Wonderfully diverse blend. 35 seeds for 25c; 100 for 60c; 1000 for \$4.50.

NAMES OF FRIENDS. If you have two or three garden-loving friends, and care to send me their names and addresses, it will be an appreciated favor that I shall try to repay in filling your order.

THE FRAGRANT DELPHINIUM

Seeds saved only from plants of excellent form and habit, with fully double flowers averaging not less than three inches in diameter, mostly light blue, or lavender with pink shadings. The fragrance is that of the almond, strongest at night. Naturally some variation as to both form, and to degree of fragrance, must be expected. *ecbh(3-4)50. Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/8 oz. \$1.35.

*SCABIOSA STELLATA

Big balls of flowers, soft blue-lavender, becoming creamy at center. Seed-heads as decorative as the flowers, each little seed-envelope with a crown of brown wings, set in the center with a well-defined purple star. A very different annual Scabiosa, interesting and pretty. Pkt. 15c.

HOUSTONIA COERULEA

Bluet or Innocence. Myriads of exquisite, but tiny, blue stars on airy stems, above close foliage cushions. Always delightful, but particularly so when colonies of it have spread to great azure drifts, reflections of April sky. No lauded, Gentian-studded slope of the Alps has more endearing charm than our own Bluet-sheeted meadows and hillsides. Bernah (1-3)8. Pkt. 15c.

This folder is a selection of certain interesting offerings that have been chosen from the nearly three thousand kinds of seeds and bulbs described in our big General Catalog, No. 29. A copy of the General Catalog will be gladly mailed without charge to those who, in sending us an order from this folder, mention that they have not received it.



ILLUSTRATED OFFERINGS

Here are condensed listings of kinds illustrated in this folder, and not described more fully elsewhere in it. See General Catalog No. 29 for further data regarding them. A copy of it will be sent upon request.

ALSTROEMERIA BLEND—ufy(2)25. Highly varied colorings. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

BABIANA BLEND—utw. Blue. Pkt. 20c.

BEGONIA EVANSIANA—ufw(6)20. Winter-hardy species. Pink flowers. A beauty. Pkt. 20c.

CALOCHORTUS EL DORADO—ufcby(2)20. Butterfly Tulip. Gorgeous colorings. Pkt. 15c.

CAMASSIA LEICHTLINI BLUE—uy. Pkt. 15c.

CAMASSIA LEICHTLINI WHITE—uy. Pkt. 15c.

CROCUS SUSIANUS—uy. Pkt. 20c.

DIANTHUS KNAPPI—Yellow. Pkt. 20c.

ERYTHONIUM BLEND—ry. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA PORPHYRIO—ry(6)20. Blue. Pkt. 20c.

*HIBISCUS TRIONUM—Easy annual. Pkt. 10c.

HYACINTHUS AZUREUS—ury. Azure. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS FULVA—by. Coppery. Pkt. 15c.

LEUCOJUM AESTIVUM—ry. Pkt. 20c.

LEWISIA REDIVIVA—ry. Pink. Pkt. 20c.

MERTENSIA VIRGINICA—rbh. Opal. Pkt. 15c.

MILLA BIFLORA—uftck(3-5)20. White Star Lily. Good. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

*NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA—erx(htw)(8)6. Blue chalice. Free in bloom. Recommended. Pkt. 25c.

NUTTALLIA DECAPETALA—bdlt(3-4)45. Evening Lily. Big ivory flowers. Pkt. 15c.

PANCRATIUM MARITIMUM—uft. White. Pkt. 15c.

PARADISEA LILIASTRUM—bh(3)30. White. Pkt. 15c.

POLEMONIUM CARNEUM—ry. Pink. Pkt. 15c.

*PROBISCIDEA BLEND—Showy annual. Pkt. 15c.

SAUROMATUM NUBICUM, 4 seeds for 25c.

TRAILING ARBUTUS—ry. Pink. Pkt. 25c.

TRICYRTIS HIRTA—bk. Pkt. 15c.

TRILLIUM OVATUM—rsty. Tinted. Pkt. 20c.

GARDEN BOOKS

Here are books worth reading. All offered can be supplied promptly until such time as they get out of print. Prices include transportation by mail or prepaid express, at my option, to any address in the continental United States. Canadian customers, and those from other countries, will please remit any necessary additional sum needed to cover foreign postage and packing.

GARDEN LILIES—Preston. A very well-done book for the beginner with Lilies, and one that even the professional or commercial grower will find helpful. It does not attempt to cover the entire Lily field, treating chiefly of those kinds with which Miss Preston has had growing experience while handling the Lily trials and breeding work at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada. Naturally kinds that thrive at Ottawa are likely to be pretty safe anywhere in the United States. The book is unpretentious, and written in simple and understandable language, but it is in no sense a primer-manual. It is one of my own valued references. 128 pages. \$1.25.

DELPHINIUMS—Phillips. The complete book of the Delphinium, devoted, of course, chiefly to the giant hybrid types, their history, breeding, propagation, care and the like, but discussing also some 84 botanical species, including the rarer alpine Delphiniums. Particularly interesting sections are those devoted to Cross-Breeding and Hybridization, to Delphiniums as Conservatory Plants, to White Delphiniums, and to Exhibiting Delphiniums. Illustrated. 256 pages. \$2.50.

CACTUS CULTURE—Schulz. Of the several good Cactus books published of late, this, I think, will come closest to being what the average person wishes. It is simple and direct, written not only with a fine understanding of the subject, but also with an understanding of the particular problems of culture and use that the amateur interested in Cactus growing will need to have cleared up. While it does not ignore technical terminology in an attempt to write down to the beginner, it is unstilted and reasonable in explanation. The chapters on the Indoor Cactus Garden, and on the Outdoor Cactus Garden (in the north) are particularly interesting. If you are already in the grip of the Cactus hobby, you should by all means have this book. If, on the other hand, you dislike Cacti, you have only to read this book to understand them and their possibilities, and to thereafter enjoy them. Illustrated. 186 pages. \$2.00.

THE ROSE MANUAL—Nicolas. Here is a dictionary of the Rose. It has been called the most nearly complete of all American rose books. The status of the Rose, species and varieties, and every phase of, and problem in, its culture are discussed. This is a revised edition, just out, corrected to the moment. Illustrated. \$2.50.

MODERN DAHLIAS—Roberts. A very new Dahlia book, February 1938, and as good as it is new; that is, of course, for the Dahlia enthusiast. It takes up soils, time of planting, staking, division, fertilizers, watering, insects, diseases, pruning, propagation, storage, exhibition and judging, with all else that has to do with the growing of better Dahlias. Well illustrated. \$2.00.

PLANT PROPAGATION — 999 QUESTIONS ANSWERED—Hottes. There are many ways of multiplying desirable plants that only the experienced plant grower knows anything about. Confronted with an unfamiliar plant, he knows almost instinctively the best way to propagate it. Those who lack this knowledge will be well on the way to acquiring it after reading this book. The whole subject is covered in a very exhaustive manner, whether seeds, buds, bulbs, grafts or cuttings are discussed. 136 illustrations. 238 pages. \$2.00.

THE HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN—Freeman. A book which shows how to grow fresh, crisp vegetables in your own garden and cut down on the grocer's bills. Full of practical details for laying out the garden, planting, and growing vegetables successfully. 8 illustrations. 214 pages. \$1.75.

FRAGRANCE IN THE GARDEN—Dorrance. The fragrant garden is the intimate, the personal, garden. It needs no large planning or weighty purse, simply a knowing of the fragrant plants for which to seek. This book will help, through its suggestions, in the year-round maintenance of the scented garden, and in the search for the materials that belong in it. Illustrated. \$1.00.

THE WINDOW GARDEN—Buxton. This book is the result of many happy years with house plants. It attempts to solve the problems of the average amateur as concerned with propagation, soils, fertilization, potting, watering and general care. A chapter is devoted to plants, both old and new, for hanging pots, and another to bulbs for the window garden. Suggestions are made for over-coming hot, dry air, possibly the greatest foe of house plants. Many unusual plants have been tested, photographed and described. Clear and simple instructions are given for hybridizing, a most interesting hobby for the amateur who wishes to produce new and lovely varieties. This book is not a compilation; it is written purely from experience, and the author has actually grown all the plants described and illustrated in it. 160 pages. \$1.50.

GARDENING IN THE GREENHOUSE—Dorrance. A book for the home gardener who has, or wants to have, a little greenhouse, just for his own pleasure. It starts with the planning of the greenhouse, usually, of course, a house lean-to, and goes on then to the planning of the winter garden, to make the horticultural year a complete cycle. Every phase of the care of a small greenhouse is covered in the ten chapters, including even a helpful garden calendar. The important problems of watering, ventilation, insects, care of cut flowers, fertilizing and temperatures, are handled in detail. Directions are also given for the early starting of plants to be put out later in the garden. There is always a feeling of comfort in looking out at snow and ice from behind a summer-warm window, but there is a real fascination in being able to defy winter from a little flower-filled garden under glass. 11 full pages of varied and pointed line drawings. 150 pages. \$1.50.

AMERICAN ALPINES IN THE GARDEN—McCully. Hundreds of rare flowers from mountains and lowlands of our own west, are here most interestingly described. Tells how to handle them in rock garden. \$2.50.

CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE—Bailey. The universally accepted authority on horticulture. Intensely interesting. Three volumes. 3,637 pages. Four thousand illustrations of which 96 are full page, and 24 are color plates. Gives full descriptions and cultural data on thousands of plants. Then there are general articles on many interesting horticultural subjects, including one of 20 pages on "Apples," treating apple-growing in all of its phases, and discussing its problems. The article on "Arboriculture" covers over 30 pages, and takes up pretty thoroughly the growing of trees, kinds suited for different places and different purposes, care diseases, moving of large trees, and the like. The subject of "Planting" is discussed in fifty pages, divided into such headings as "Bog Gardening," "Planting on Walls," "Succulent Plants," "Shrubbery in the Landscape," "Winter Protection," "Plants for the Seaside," and many others. Then throughout the three volumes there are shorter articles on matters of varied gardening interest, Aquatics, Rock Gardens, Window Gardens, Vegetable Growing, Greenhouses, Bulbs, Hedges, to name a few out of many. All this, be it remembered, is in addition to thousands of descriptions of flowers, trees, etc., listed alphabetically. In my opinion, no greater value in horticultural literature has ever been offered than this. It is a gardening library in itself. The complete three-volume set, \$15.00.

HORTUS: A CONCISE DICTIONARY OF GARDENING—L. H. and Ethel Z. Bailey. Easy to use, accurate, and non-technical, this great book comes closer than any other single volume to answering every question about gardening. It includes every kind of ornamental, fruit, and vegetable plant grown today with brief but complete information on their uses, cultivation, hardiness, propagation, preferred soil, color, identification, etc. Common names are used throughout, all botanical terms are defined, and the book is so conveniently arranged and compressed that it is marvelously easy to handle. 35 illustrations, 652 pages. \$5.00.

THE PLANT DOCTOR—Westcott. Years ago every farm house had its "Doctor Book," not always, unfortunately, as authoritative as it was weighty. Here is a "Doctor Book" for your garden. It will help you to diagnose, prevent and cure the troubles of your plant friends. It is definite and exact, detailed in its instructions, and planned on a seasonal and climatic schedule, more or less calendar fashion. Bacterial, fungous and virus diseases, attacks of varied insects, all the ills to which plants are heir, are here discussed, not in scare-head style, but with the comforting thought that by a bit of intelligent care and watchfulness along the suggested lines of endeavor, they may be largely put out, and kept out, of the garden. 224 pages. Illustrated. \$2.00.